

Sanskrit Coursebooks from the beginning to IGCSE

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Aims

- * **Intellectual:** systematic, intelligent training for the mind
- * **Artistic:** exposure to great literature; beautiful script
- * **Speech:** good linguistic training
- * **Expansion of understanding:** a unique and refreshing view of human nature and purpose

Beginners books – Sanskrit is Fun, Parts 1, 2, 3

- * Students learn to read the script in three stages:
- * 1) Alphabet (Sanskrit is Fun 1)
- * 2) Consonants + Vowels (Sanskrit is Fun 2)
- * 3) Conjunct Consonants and Words (Sanskrit is Fun 3)
- * More advanced recitation and conversational Sanskrit

Audio files are available to accompany these books.

Sanskrit is Fun

PART I



A Sanskrit Coursebook for Beginners

BOOK I

EDITED BY WARWICK & ELENA JESSUP

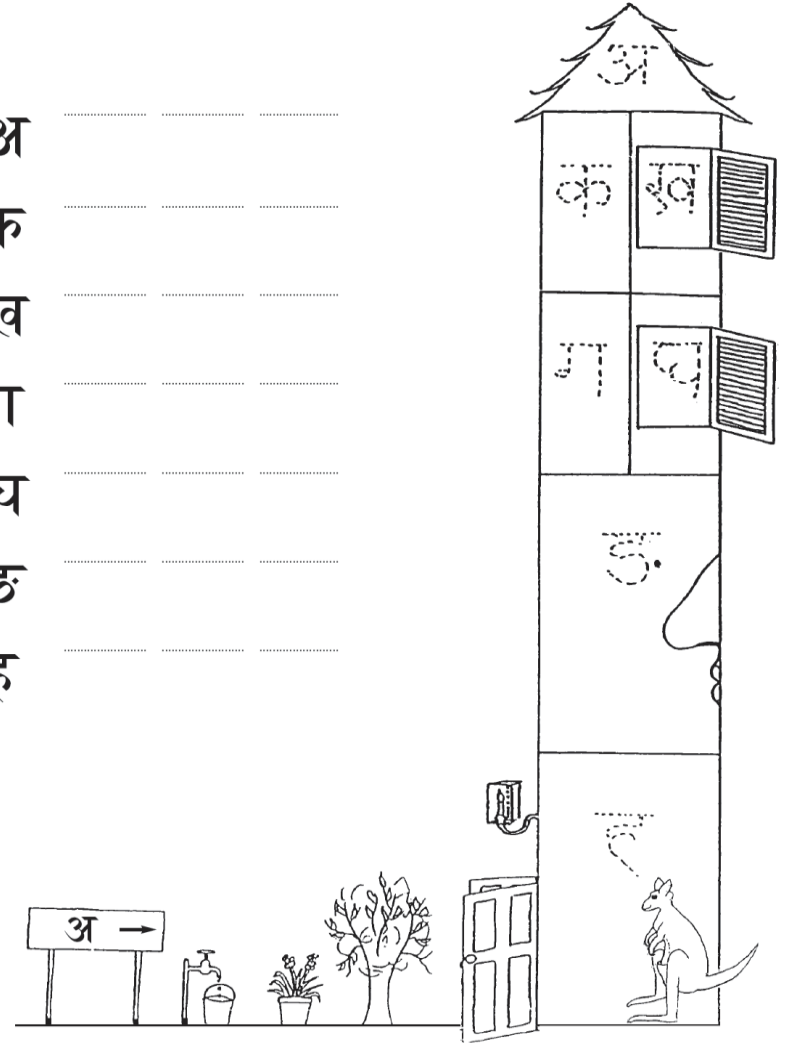
The अ Family

Practise the अ family. Then try to write the family from memory in your exercise book.

| | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| अ | | | | | |
| क | | | | | |
| ख | | | | | |
| ग | | | | | |
| घ | | | | | |
| ङ | | | | | |
| ह | | | | | |

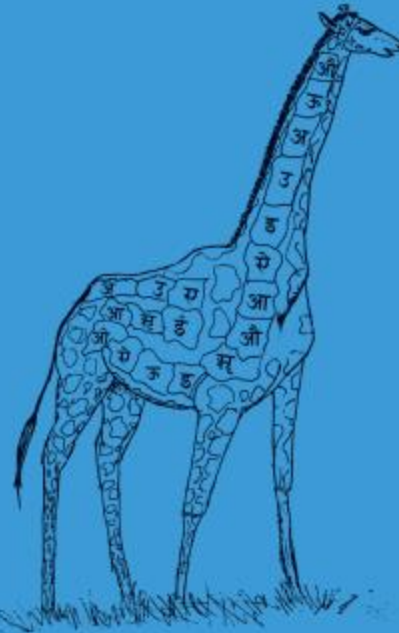
This is where the अ family lives.
Copy each letter three times. Then,
fill in the house and colour it in.

अ
क
ख
ग
घ
ङ
ह



Sanskrit is Fun

PART II



A Sanskrit Coursebook for Beginners

Book II

EDITED BY WARWICK & ELENA JESSUP

Add an इ and an उ to the following letters.
The first one is done for you.

क

कि

कु

ग

.....

.....

ब

.....

.....

ल

.....

.....

प

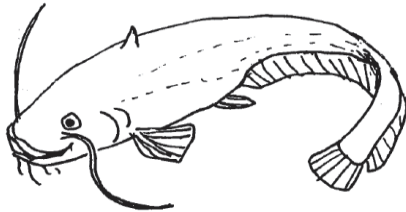
.....

.....

न

.....

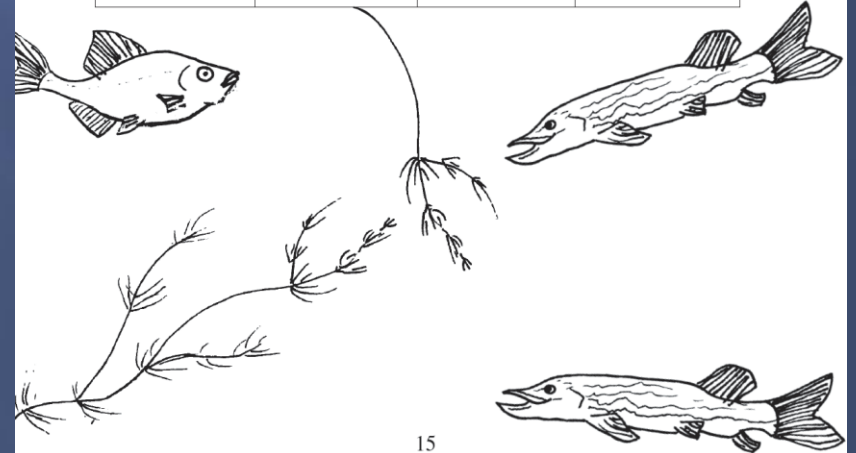
.....



Consonants with Vowels

Sound and copy these letters. Now see if you can write them all from memory in your exercise book.

| क | कि | कु | कृ |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | |
| | | | |



Reading Practice

Read the following across. When you see two dots (:) after a word, this means breathe out. This is called a visarga.

| | | | |
|---|----|-----|------|
| अ | अप | अपि | |
| अ | अस | असि | |
| इ | इत | इति | |
| प | पु | पुन | पुनः |
| त | तु | | |
| क | कु | कुत | कुतः |
| म | मृ | मृग | मृगः |
| म | मृ | मृत | |

Sanskrit is Fun

PART III



A Sanskrit Coursebook for Beginners

BOOK III

EDITED BY WARWICK & ELENA JESSUP

Reading and Writing Practice

Read the following words and then copy them:

| | |
|-------|--|
| तम् | |
| कम् | |
| तत् | |
| यत् | |
| वाच् | |
| विश् | |
| ऋक् | |
| यजुस् | |

Note to Teacher/Student: The dot in the word संयोग is called an 'anusvāra' and is pronounced as a nasal sound.

संयोग

Now we add another letter to our halanta letters. This is called a संयोग.

Read the following examples:

प् with ल becomes प्ल

त् with म becomes त्म

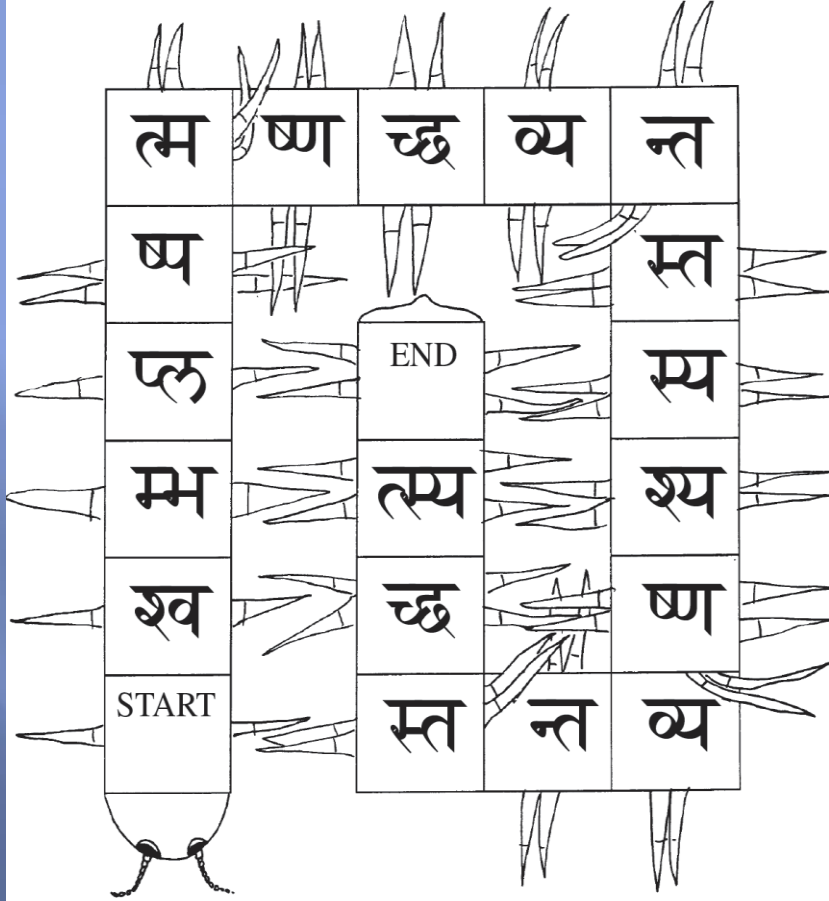
च् with छ becomes च्छ

म् with भ becomes म्भ

ष् with ण becomes ष्ण

The Millipede

Read the following संयोगs on the millipede's back:



Reading Practice

Read the following across:

| | | | |
|---|-----|-------|---------|
| ह | हम् | हस्त | हस्तः |
| श | शम् | शम्भ | शम्भुः |
| प | पश् | पश्य | पश्यति |
| ए | प्ल | प्लव | प्लवनम् |
| ग | गम् | गमस् | गमस्य |
| म | मत् | मत्स् | मत्स्यः |
| अ | अस् | अस्त | अस्ति |



The Stories of Krishna Parts 1 & 2

- * Basic vocabulary
- * Basic noun paradigms (masculine, feminine, neuter)
- * Basic verb paradigms (past, present, future of thematic verbs e.g. *bhavati*)
- * Translation skills
- * All of these elements develop the understanding of sentence structure

THE STORIES OF KRISHNA

PART I








A Sanskrit Coursebook for Beginners

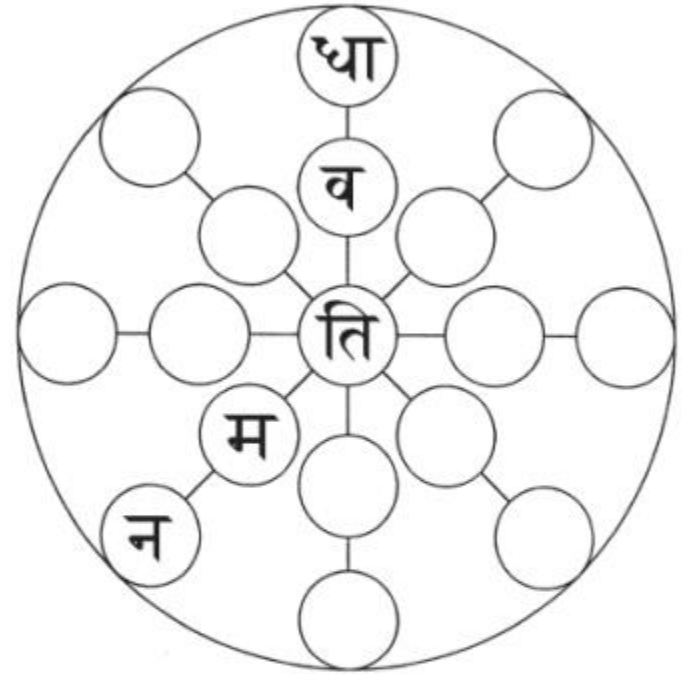
BOOK IV

EDITED BY WARWICK & ELENA JESSUP

Exercise 2

| | | |
|---|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
|  | पुस्तकम् book | |
|  | पुष्पम् flower | |
|  | गृहम् home | |
|  | नगरम् town | |
|  | वनम् forest | |

GAME: THE CHARIOT WHEEL



Two of the spokes of the chariot wheel have been filled in with धावति ('runs') and नमति ('bows'). Fill in the other six spokes with the Sanskrit verbs for:

speaks

eats

falls

laughs

walks

drinks

Exercise 26

Here again are some words with First Endings.
Now fill in the spaces with the same words but with
Second Endings.

| FIRST | SECOND |
|----------|--------|
| रामः | रामम् |
| सिंहः | _____ |
| गजः | _____ |
| वृक्षः | _____ |
| कुक्कुरः | _____ |

[continues overleaf →]

Once the new words are well known, the students should, without looking at the text, repeat each sentence after the teacher and then volunteer a translation. This should be repeated over several lessons. See the Notes for Teachers/Students on page xi.

STORY 1

Kṛṣṇa's Mother, Yaśodā, Sees
All Things in His Mouth

NEW WORDS:

गच्छति goes तस्य his
तत्र there सर्वम् everything

1. यशोदा कृष्णम् गच्छति ।

2. कृष्णः हसति ।

(Story continues after the drawing →)

THE STORIES OF KRISHNA

PART II



A Sanskrit Coursebook for Beginners

BOOK V

EDITED BY WARWICK & ELENA JESSUP

THE FORMS OF राम

Practise reciting the following forms of राम before moving on to Exercise 6.
The form रामम् should be translated as 'Rāma (2nd)'
in order to distinguish it from that of रामः.



So far we have learnt these six:

| | |
|--------|------------|
| रामः | Rāma |
| हे राम | O Rāma |
| रामम् | Rāma (2nd) |
| रामेण | by Rāma |
| रामाय | for Rāma |
| रामात् | from Rāma |



[Once the new words are well known, the students should, without looking at the text, repeat each sentence after the teacher and then volunteer a translation. This should be repeated over several lessons. See the Notes for Teachers/Students on page xii. Students working alone should adapt these practices according to their available resources.]

STORY 1

Kṛṣṇa Overcomes the Serpent Demon

NEW WORDS:

| | | | |
|----------|--------|--------|-------------------|
| नदी | river | कालियः | Kāliya, |
| आरोहति | climbs | | the serpent demon |
| तत्र | there | तृदति | hits |
| प्रविशति | enters | जयति | conquers |
| विषम् | poison | | |

1. कृष्णः गृहात् नदीम् गच्छति।
2. जलात् विषम् आगच्छति।
3. कृष्णः वृद्धम् आरोहति।

(continues on page 18 →)

Exercise 36

For each of the following sentences:

- Copy it beautifully into your exercise book.
- Write a translation below each word.
- Give a full translation of the sentence.

For example:

फलम् हरितात् वृक्षात् पतति ।

fruit from green from the tree falls

The fruit falls from the green tree.

- सः राक्षसस्य रूपम् धारयति ।
- राक्षसी विशालाम् गुहाम् प्रविशति ।
- अयः दीर्घः सर्पः भवति ।
- कुक्कुरः वृक्षात् प्लवनम् करोति ।
- नरः सीतायै नमति ।

Exercise 56

Copy the following table into your exercise book, filling in the gaps.

| SINGULAR | DUAL | PLURAL |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| भवति he, she or it becomes | भवतः they two become | भवन्ति they many become |
| चरति he, she or it walks | | |
| खादति he, she or it eats | | |
| गच्छति he, she or it goes | | |
| पश्यति he, she or it sees | | |
| प्रविशति he, she or it enters | | |

Adding more detail – The Story of Rāma Parts 1 and 2

- * Skills from previous books are expanded
- * Transliteration
- * Gerunds
- * Demonstrative pronouns
- * Some idioms

THE STORY OF RĀMA

PART I



A Sanskrit Coursebook for Beginners

BOOK VI

EDITED BY WARWICK & ELENA JESSUP

Exercise 1

In your exercise book, translate the following into English.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. रामे | 5. कुक्कुराय |
| 2. गजस्य | 6. केशम् |
| 3. खगात् | 7. राक्षसः |
| 4. हे अर्जुन | 8. मित्रे |



Exercise 2

In your exercise book, translate the following into Sanskrit.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. lion (2nd) | 5. by a dog |
| 2. from a man | 6. in the moon |
| 3. for a king | 7. O king |
| 4. in Rāma | 8. a hand |

Chapter Two

STORY

Rāma and Lakṣmaṇa Kill the Demoness Tāṭakā



Vālmiki says:

"King Daśaratha's sons, Rāma and Lakṣmaṇa, go off to the forest with their teacher, Viśvāmitra. They meet a demoness called Tāṭakā. Lakṣmaṇa cuts off Tāṭakā's nose and ears, and Rāma finally kills her with an arrow. The forest people are happy."

The story in Sanskrit:

1. दशरथस्य पुत्रः रामः नाम।
2. रामस्य सोदरः लक्ष्मणः नाम।
3. रामस्य आचार्यः विश्वामित्रः नाम।

[continues on page 16]

4. सीतायाः स्वर्गम् श्रुत्वा हे रावण सीताम् त्यज
इति सः अक्रोशत्।
5. रावणः न अशृणोत्।
6. जटायुः रावणेन सह युद्धम् अकरोत्।
7. युद्धम् दीर्घम् चोरम् च।

[continues on page 69]



The Feminine Forms of तत्

Note that सा means 'she'. It can also be used as 'that' with feminine nouns.

| SINGULAR | DUAL | PLURAL |
|--------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| सा she | ते those two | ताः those many |
| ताम् her (2nd) | ते those two (2nd) | ताः those many (2nd) |
| तया by her | ताभ्याम् by those two | ताभिः by those many |
| तस्मै for her | ताभ्याम् for those two | ताभ्यः for those many |
| तस्याः from her | ताभ्याम् from those two | ताभ्यः from those many |
| तस्याः of her | तयोः of those two | तासाम् of those many |
| तस्याम् in her | तयोः in those two | तासु in those many |

Note to teacher/student: In the dual and plural, 2nd Ending onwards, sometimes तत् is translated as 'them'.

THE STORY OF RĀMA

PART II



A Sanskrit Coursebook for Beginners

BOOK VII

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Chapter Ten

STORY

Rāvaṇa Threatens to Eat Sītā for Breakfast



Vālmiki says:

"Rāvaṇa takes Sītā to Laṅkā, but Sītā refuses to become his wife. He threatens to eat her, and places her amidst demonesses who torment her, but Sītā still remains faithful to Rāma."

The story in Sanskrit:

1. वृद्धम् खगम् हत्वा रावणः सीतया सह
लङ्काम् अगच्छत् ।
2. लङ्कायाम् रावणः सीताम् पुनः अवदत् हे सीते
मम भार्या भव इति ।

[continues on page 16]

Chapter Twelve

STORY

Lakṣmaṇa Breaks Up Sugrīva's Wild Party



Vālmiki says:

"Sugrīva celebrates the regaining of his kingdom with a wild party. Lakṣmaṇa breaks up the party, reminding Sugrīva of his promise to Rāma. Sugrīva musters a monkey army to find Sītā. Hanumān is instructed to give Rāma's ring to Sītā, if he finds her."

The story in Sanskrit:

1. पुनः नृपः भूत्वा सुग्रीवः कपिभिः सह अरमत ।
2. कपयः अगायन् मद्यम् अपिबन् च ।
3. रमणीयानाम् नारीणाम् मध्ये सुग्रीवेण सुखम्
अनुभूतम् ।

[continues on page 43]

Exercise 100

The adjectives माधु° ('good') and बहु° ('many') have forms like गुरुः. In your exercise book, translate the following into English. Give all possible translations.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. बहवः गुरुवः | 6. माधु नरैः |
| 2. बहवः कपयः | 7. बहुषु गुरुषु |
| 3. बहून् गुरुन् | 8. माधुभ्यः कपिभ्यः |
| 4. माधुम् गुरुम् | 9. बहुभिः वालकैः |
| 5. बहुभ्यः गुरुभ्यः | 10. बहुनाम् राक्षसानाम् |

Note to Teacher/Student: The following exercise is for faster pupils.

Exercise 101

In your exercise book, translate the following into Sanskrit. Use बहु° to translate the word 'many'.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. from a good teacher | 6. many teachers |
| 2. by two good men | 7. by a good boy |
| 3. many teachers (2nd) | 8. many demons |
| 4. in many demons | 9. for a good monkey |
| 5. many monkeys | 10. of many men |

Here are some Sanskrit prefixes:

- | | | | | | |
|----|--|---|--------|---|--------------|
| 1. | अव | + | गच्छति | = | अवगच्छति |
| | down | | goes | | goes down |
| 2. | प्र | + | गच्छति | = | प्रगच्छति |
| | forward | | goes | | goes forward |
| 3. | आ | + | गच्छति | = | आगच्छति |
| | (this changes the direction of the action) | | goes | | comes |

Exercise 103

Translate into English or Sanskrit:

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. सूर्यः अवगच्छति। | 6. The moon goes down. |
| 2. नरः प्रगच्छति। | 7. The lion goes forward. |
| 3. रामः आगच्छति। | 8. Sītā comes. |
| 4. कपयः प्रगच्छन्ति। | 9. The teachers go forward. |
| 5. गुरुवः आगच्छन्ति। | 10. The monkeys come. |

Building on the basics – Stories from the Mahābhārata 1, 2, 3

- * Expansion and consolidation of topics covered already
- * Sandhi
- * Compounds
- * English into Sanskrit translation
- * Expanding knowledge of nouns and verbs
- * Using the imperative and passive
- * Prefixes
- * Personal pronouns
- * Indefinites
- * Interrogative pronouns
- * Past passive participles

Stories From
The Mahābhārata

A Intermediate Level Sanskrit Course Book



PART I

Edited by
WARWICK JESSUP
ELENA JESSUP

Free DVDs
accompany these
course books when
Parts 1, 2 & 3 are
purchased together.

3.4 Words ending in -त

A -त ending word has the sense of a completed action. Like an adjective, its ending is modified in case, number and gender so that it agrees with the noun it describes. In English grammar we call a -त ending word a 'past passive participle' (ppp). For example, रामः गतः । 'Rāma (has) gone.' Here is a list of some -त words:

| DHĀTUS | -त ENDING WORDS | MEANING |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| कृ | *कृत° | made / done |
| गम् | *गत° | gone |
| आ + गम् | आगत° | come |
| मृ | *मृत° | dead |
| हन् | *हत° | killed / struck |
| श्रु | श्रुत° | heard / listened to |
| दृश् ¹ | *दृष्ट° | seen |
| खाद् | खादित° | eaten |
| अप + ह | अपहृत° | carried off |
| ग्रह् ¹ | *गृहीत° | grabbed / seized |
| वच् ¹ | उक्त° | said / spoken |
| पत् | पतित° | fallen |

¹ Has irregular forms.

6.5 Special Use of the Sixth Case Ending

In Sanskrit, the verb 'to have' does not exist. Instead, we use the Sixth Case Ending. For example:

| | | | |
|------------------------|--|--------|-----------|
| Sixth Case Ending ↓ | नृपस्य | कामः | आसीत् । |
| | of the king | desire | there was |
| | Literally: 'Of the king there was a desire.' | | |
| | We would say: 'The king had a desire.' | | |

| | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|-----------|
| Sixth Case Ending ↓ | गङ्गायाः | पुत्राः | सन्ति । |
| | of Gaṅgā | sons | there are |
| | Literally: 'Of Gaṅgā there are sons.' | | |
| | We would say: 'Gaṅgā has sons.' | | |

EXERCISE 47

Translate into English:

1. नरस्य पुत्रः आसीत् ।
2. पुत्रस्य जनकः अस्ति ।
3. कन्यायाः मोदराः आसन् ।
4. गृहस्य द्वारे न स्तः ।
5. नृपाणाम् राज्यानि सन्ति ।

Stories From
The Mahābhārata

A Intermediate Level Sanskrit Course Book



PART II

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ELENA JESSUP

10.8 Story 10

BHĪMA IS POISONED

Some years have passed, and the Pāṇḍavas and Kauravas are now boys. The evil Duryodhana, who is the eldest Kaurava, has ambitions for the throne and wishes to eliminate his rivals, the Pāṇḍavas.

He lures the Pāṇḍavas to the river Gaṅgā, and there gives Bhīma poison in his food. Bhīma falls into a deep sleep, and Duryodhana throws him into the river.

1. पाण्डवाः कौरवाः च बालकाः ।
2. असाधुः दुर्योधनः अचिन्तयत् कः नृपः भविष्यति ।
3. यदि पाण्डवान् जेष्यामि तर्हि अहम् एव नृपः भविष्यामि इति ।
4. एकदा पाण्डवाः कौरवाः च नदीम् अगच्छन् ।
5. तत्र आगम्य जलम् प्रविश्य ते अहमन् अक्रीडन् च ।
6. बलिष्ठः पाण्डवः भीमः नाम ।

[continues]

जेष्पति will conquer

16.3 Visarga Sandhi: the 'Disappearing' Process

The 'Disappearing' process has 3 rules.

(**V** = vowels; हश् = soft consonants; **C** = any consonant)

For this process the विसर्ग simply disappears!

The first Rule says:

अः before **V** (except अ) > अ **V** (not joined)

For example:

रामः इच्छति > राम इच्छति

The second Rule says:

आः before **V** or हश् > आ **V** or हश् (not joined)

For example:

रामाः अभवत् > रामा अभवत्
रामाः भवति > रामा भवति

The third Rule says:

सः or स्षः before **C** > स/स्ष **C** (not joined)

For example:

सः भवति > स भवति
स्षः खादति > स्ष खादति

Stories From
The Mahābhārata

A Intermediate Level Sanskrit Course Book



PART III

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ELENA JESSUP

17.2 IGCSE Vocabulary 1 — Animals

From this point in the course, vocabulary for IGCSE Sanskrit is being introduced gradually in special 'IGCSE Vocabulary' tables, beginning with this one.

| | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| अश्वः (m) | horse |
| मृषभः (m) | bull |
| कपिः (m) | monkey |
| काकः (m) | crow |
| कुक्कुरः (m) | dog |
| खगः (m) | bird |
| गजः (m) | elephant |
| गर्दभः (m) | donkey |
| गृध्रः (m) | vulture |
| बिडालः (m) | cat |
| मत्स्यः (m) | fish |
| मूषिकः (m) | mouse |
| मृगः (m) | forest animal, deer |
| व्याघ्रः (m) | tiger |
| शशकः (m) | rabbit |
| सर्पः (m) | snake |
| सिंहः (m) | lion |

22.4 Tatpuruṣa

Perhaps the most common compound is *tatpuruṣa*.

There are five main types of

तत्पुरुष

(1) STANDARD

(translate backwards using *to, by, for, from, of or in between the two words*)

noun + noun

e.g. वनखगः 'forest-bird (bird in the forest)'

noun + ppp

e.g. नगरगत° 'town-gone (gone to the town)'

(2) KARMADHĀRAYA

adjective + noun

e.g. दीर्घनासिका 'long-nose (a nose which is long)'

(3) UPAMĀNA

noun + adjective (a comparison)

e.g. गगननील° 'sky-blue (blue like the sky)'

(4) NAÑ

अ / अन् + noun or adjective

e.g. अधर्मः 'injustice'

(5) DVIGU

number + noun

e.g. त्रिलोकम् 'the three worlds'
(At present we shall only consider a neuter singular dvigu, showing a grouping.)

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- * Present Participles
- * Locative Absolute
- * Gerundives
- * Pronouns
- * More noun paradigms
- * Direct / indirect speech
- * Perfect Tense
- * 10 families of verbs
- * Indeclinables

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CHAPTER 1

1.1 IGCSE Vocabulary 1

In the verb column, those marked with an asterisk (*) need to be known from Sanskrit to English and vice versa. Words without an asterisk need only be known from Sanskrit to English.

| Dhātu | Verb | -त्वा ending |
|-------------|----------|--------------|
| इप् want | * इच्छति | इष्ट्वा |
| कृ do, make | * करोति | कृत्वा |
| खाद् eat | * खादति | खादित्वा |
| गम् go | * गच्छति | गत्वा |
| चर् walk | * चरति | चरित्वा |
| जा know | जानाति | जात्वा |
| दा give | * ददाति | दत्वा |
| धाव् run | * धावति | धावित्वा |
| पश् see | * पश्यति | दृष्ट्वा |
| पा drink | * पिबति | पीत्वा |
| प्रष्ट् ask | पृच्छति | पृष्ट्वा |
| भाष् say | भाषते | भाषित्वा |
| मन् think | मन्यते | मत्वा |
| मृ die | म्रियते | मृत्वा |
| लभ् find | * लभते | लब्ध्वा |
| वद् speak | * वदति | उदित्वा |
| वृध् grow | * वर्धते | वर्धित्वा |
| शक् is able | शक्नोति | शक्त्वा |
| श्रु hear | शृणोति | श्रुत्वा |
| हन् kill | हन्ति | हत्वा |

EXERCISE 46

Translate the following sentences into English:

1. तत्सरो विशालं समुद्र इव ।
2. भृत्यो नमामि नृपापाकरोत् ।
3. हृदयेन मनसा चोपायः कृतः ।
4. मत्स्याः सरसि अवसन् ।
5. मृगौ सरसोऽचलं गच्छतः ।

6.3 The Forms of मृमनम्

When the word मृमनम् is used at the end of a bahuvrīhi compound, it will take an ending depending on the word that it goes with. When this happens, the endings change. Here is the word मृमनम् ('having a good mind; friendly') to demonstrate the masculine endings:

मृमनम्

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| मृमनाः friendly | मृमनसौ friendly (dual) | मृमनसः friendly (plural) |
| हे मृमनः O friendly (voc.) | हे मृमनसौ O friendly (voc. dual) | हे मृमनसः O friendly (voc. plural) |
| मृमनसम् friendly (2nd) | मृमनसौ friendly (dual 2nd) | मृमनसः friendly (plural 2nd) |
| मृमनसा by friendly | मृमनोभ्याम् by friendly (dual) | मृमनोभिः by friendly (plural) |
| मृमनसे for friendly | मृमनोभ्याम् for friendly (dual) | मृमनोभ्यः for friendly (plural) |
| मृमनसः from friendly | मृमनोभ्याम् from friendly (dual) | मृमनोभ्यः from friendly (plural) |
| मृमनसः of friendly | मृमनसोः of friendly (dual) | मृमनसाम् of friendly (plural) |
| मृमनसि in friendly | मृमनसोः in friendly (dual) | मृमनसुः in friendly (plural) |

The feminine forms go like नदी, e.g. मृमनसी, मृमनस्यै, मृमनस्यः and so on.

IGCSE SANSKRIT (Part 2)

Exercise 61

Fill in the missing endings. In your exercise book write the stems in one colour and the endings in another.

वभूव _____ वभूव _____ वभूव _____

वभाष _____ वभाष _____ वभाष _____

9.2.3 Other Verbs in the Perfect Tense

Here is a list of some other verbs in the perfect tense, which for now only need to be recognised in the 'he/she/it' form:

| Dhātu | Present | Perfect |
|-------|-------------------|-----------------|
| कृ | करोति makes, does | चकार made, did |
| गम् | गच्छति goes | जगाम went |
| दृश् | पश्यति sees | ददृश saw |
| पत् | पतति falls | पपात fell |
| वच् | वक्ति says | उवाच said |
| शृच् | शोचति grieves | शुश्राव grieved |
| श्रु | शृणोति hears | शुश्राव heard |
| हन् | हन्ति kills | जहान killed |
| लभ् | लभते finds | ललभे found |

Exercise 62

Choose a present form ending in ति from the above table and conjugate it in the perfect tense. Then choose a present form ending in ते and do the same.

10.2.2 More 1st Family Verbs and their Principal Parts

| Root (dhātu) | Present Active & Passive | Future | Past Perfect | Gerundive | Infinitive | न and न्त्वा |
|---------------------|--------------------------|------------|--------------|-----------|------------|--------------------|
| गम् 'go' | गच्छति / गम्यते | गमिष्यति | जगाम | गन्तव्य | गन्तुम् | गत / गत्वा |
| त्यज् 'abandon' | त्यजति / त्यज्यते | त्यजिष्यति | तत्याज | त्यक्तव्य | त्यक्तुम् | त्यक्त / त्यक्त्वा |
| दृश् 'see' | पश्यति / दृश्यते | दृशिष्यति | ददृश | दृष्टव्य | दृष्टुम् | दृष्ट / दृष्ट्वा |
| नी 'lead' | नयति / नीयते | नेष्यति | निनाय | नेतव्य | नेतुम् | नीत / नीत्वा |
| भु 'become' | भवति / भुज्यते | भविष्यति | बभूव | भवनीय | भवितुम् | भूत / भूत्वा |
| वच् 'speak' | वदति / उवाच्यते | वदिष्यति | उवाच | वदितव्य | वदितुम् | उदित / उदित्वा |
| वम् 'dwell' | वसति / उष्यते | वसिष्यति | उवास | उषितव्य | वसितुम् | उषित / उषित्वा |
| स्थ 'stay still' | तिष्ठति / स्थीयते | स्थिष्यति | तस्थी | स्थेय | स्थातुम् | स्थित / स्थित्वा |
| खाद् 'eat' | खादति / खाद्यते | खादिष्यति | चखाद | खादनीय | खादितुम् | खादित / खादित्वा |
| चर् 'walk' | चरति / चर्यते | चरिष्यति | चचार | चरणीय | चरितुम् | चरित / चरित्वा |
| रक्ष् 'protect' | रक्षति / रक्ष्यते | रक्षिष्यति | ररक्ष | रक्षणीय | रक्षितुम् | रक्षित / रक्षित्वा |
| वृष् 'grow' | वर्धति / वर्ध्यते | वर्धिष्यति | ववर्ध | वर्धनीय | वर्धितुम् | वर्धित / वर्धित्वा |

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